UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/913
30 May 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 120

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Letter dated 29 May 1997 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your letter dated 3 May 1997 relating to agenda item 120 (A/51/893), I have the honour to inform you that the Fifth Committee considered the matter and decided to reaffirm General Assembly resolution 51/226 of 3 April 1997. It further decided to request you to implement the resolution as adopted.

In conveying the decision of the Fifth Committee to me (see annex), the Chairman of the Fifth Committee explained that it was the understanding of delegations that General Assembly resolution 51/226 would not be implemented retroactively.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail

97-14404 (E) 300597

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 May 1997 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 15 May 1997 (A/C.5/51/49) by which you drew to my attention, for appropriate action by the Fifth Committee, the letter dated 3 May 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/51/893) relating to agenda item 120. Pursuant to your request, the Committee considered the contents of the letter at its 61st and 62nd meetings, on 21 and 22 May 1997 (see A/C.5/51/SR.61 and 62).

At the 62nd meeting, the Committee decided to request the Chairman of the Committee to inform the President of the General Assembly that it reaffirmed General Assembly resolution 51/226 of 3 April 1997 on human resources management and requested the Secretary-General to implement that resolution, as adopted.

Following the adoption of the decision, statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Belgium, the United States of America, Algeria, Cuba, Canada, the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Mexico and Germany. Those delegations supported the decision while expressing their understanding that General Assembly resolution 51/226 would not be implemented retroactively.

(Signed) Ngoni Francis SENGWE
Chairman of the Fifth Committee

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/914
S/1997/424
2 June 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Identical letters dated 2 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 2 June 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghafoorzai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

I would like to refer to documents S/PV.3765 and S/PV.3765 (Resumption 1) dated 14 and 15 April 1997 and the statement of the President of the Security Council dated 16 April 1997 (S/PRST/1997/20), on the situation in Afghanistan.

I would also like to draw your attention to documents S/1997/54 of 21 January 1997 and S/1997/315 of 15 April 1997, on the matter.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-14597 (E) 020697

ANNEX

Identical letters dated 2 June 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to bring the following, in reference to the latest military developments in Afghanistan, to your attention and through you to the urgent attention of the Security Council:

1. On the basis of an agreement concluded between the Taliban and the National Islamic Movement of Northern Afghanistan (hereinafter, Junbish) under General Abdul Malek, three northern provinces of Faryab, Jowzjan and Balkh (Mazar-i-Sharif) fell between 19 and 24 May 1997 to the new alliance. The Taliban, typical of their attitude, began breaching terms of the agreement in pursuit of implementing their main agenda, inter alia, armed violence directed at strengthening and consolidating their power structure by disarming Junbish and Hezb-i-Wahdat armed forces. The Taliban also conducted abductions, persecutions and house-to-house searches, confiscating private property such as radios, television sets, audio cassettes, video tapes, children's toys, etc.

2. As you know and as reported by the international news media, upon entering the provinces of Balkh (Mazar-i-Sharif), Jowzjan and Faryab, the Taliban, as in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and other occupied areas, introduced and sought to implement their self-defined unique version of "Islamic Sharia" by closing girls' schools, banning women from work and imposing many other repressive restrictions dealing with the work status of women. Simultaneously, Pakistani military authorities airlifted around 5,000 militias - in the name of students from religious schools in Pakistan - increasing the number of Taliban men to a total of 10,000, armed with sophisticated weapons, in just three days. Supposedly highly confident, the Government of Pakistan then accorded official recognition to the Taliban rule in Afghanistan and sent an "Ambassador", strangely not to Kabul but to Mazar-i-Sharif.

3. Terrified and disgusted by the tyrannical behaviour of the Taliban, the civilian population of the northern provinces responded with a popular uprising joined by the Junbish, Hezb-i-Wahdat and other members of the Supreme Council for the Defense of Afghanistan (SCDA), in the fight against the Taliban (27 and 28 May 1997). As a result, thousands of Taliban mercenaries, including a number of their top officials, among them their top military commander in the northern provinces, Mullah Abdul Razzaq, their so-called Foreign Minister, Mullah Mohammad Ghaus, their so-called head of the Central Bank, Mullah Ehsanullah, together with the newly dispatched Pakistani so-called Ambassador, Aziz Khan, were taken as prisoners. It was later announced that General Abdul Malek allowed the so-called Pakistani Ambassador, who had claimed that the "broad-based" Government of Afghanistan was already formed, to return to Pakistan. The rest of the captured individuals, however, remain under the custody of the anti-Taliban alliance.

By regaining territories which temporarily came under the Taliban offensive in the provinces of Balkh (Mazar-i-Sharif), Jowzjan, Faryab, Samangan, Takhar

and Kunduz, the Salang Highway, the strategic towns of Jabal-us-Siraj, Gulbahar, Ghorband and Pul-i-Khumri and major parts of Charikar and Bagram, the forces of the SCDA have, by now completed their dismantlement of the Taliban armed occupying units.

Presently, the Islamic State of Afghanistan is administering a major part of the country, controlled by the Supreme Council for the Defense of Afghanistan.

4. I should particularly like to draw your attention, as well as the attention of the Security Council, to the involvement of Pakistani military personnel in the Taliban operations in the north. In addition to many Pakistani nationals captured in the north, so far as many as 68 armed Pakistani nationals, only in and around the town of Jabal-us-Siraj, have fallen prisoner to the forces of the SCDA.

Owing to the increased possibility of serious military reversal, there seems to be a temptation on the part of Pakistani military intelligence circles to intervene more openly in the Afghan conflict in support of the Taliban.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan, referring to Security Council resolution 1076 (1996) of 22 October 1996 and General Assembly resolution 51/195 B of 17 December 1996 - both calling for a halt to the involvement of foreign military personnel in the conflict in Afghanistan - requests the Security Council to keep a closer watch on the ongoing critical developments in Afghanistan and to take due measures to prevent a situation that would cause detrimental consequences to the peace and stability of the entire region.

The presence of Pakistani military personnel and the continued military interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are grave and manifest violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the recognized principles of international law. This situation deserves the immediate attention of the Security Council and shall be determined in accordance with article 39 of the Charter as an act of aggression.

I would like to quote Christopher Thomas' Times of London article dated 2 June 1997:

> "Like Russia and Britain before it, Pakistan has learnt that meddling in Afghanistan can mean humiliation and, potentially, disaster. The entire northern third of the country is hostile to Islamabad, and the more the northern forces continue their advance into Taliban-controlled territory, the greater will be the destabilizing consequences for Pakistan, already fragile and vulnerable from guns, drugs, corruption, ethnic killings and religious conflict. It is now trapped by a redundant foreign policy under which it recognizes a non-existent Government."

The Islamic State of Afghanistan, in this context, reserves its right to request reparations for damages and compensation for the war-wounded and the loss of lives caused by the continued Pakistani aggression.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan earnestly requests that the Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan be assigned to visit and verify

the factual presence of Pakistani prisoners and submit a report to the Security Council. Any delay in this matter may be construed as a lack of interest in defending the rights of a Member State victimized by protracted aggression.

On the diplomatic front, the Government of Pakistan, in an attempt to extinguish the objecting voice denouncing its widely known interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan - which have already infuriated many countries - has proposed that the seat of Afghanistan at the United Nations be "vacated" (see S/PV.3765 (Resumption 1), p. 5). The "vacant seat" proposal is an artfully euphemistic wording for the practical expulsion of Afghanistan - a United Nations Member State since 1946, before Pakistan came into existence - desiring to detach it from the world body. No Member State has extended support to this outrageous Pakistani proposal.

5. The Islamic State of Afghanistan, taking into account the current situation in the country, reaffirms the following principles as major components of a peaceful solution to the problem:

(a) The need to put an end to the foreign interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan;

(b) The need to observe a nationwide ceasefire and to agree on a phased exchange of prisoners of war;

(c) The need for a negotiated political settlement through a genuine intra-Afghan dialogue and transfer of power;

(d) The need for the formation of a broad-based transitional representative Government, having, inter alia, the following tasks:

(i) To draft the constitution, electoral law and the law on political parties;

(ii) To convene a Grand National Assembly;

(iii) To establish afterwards a transitional Parliament from among the Grand Assembly members;

(iv) To prepare a plan for the collection of arms;

(v) To initiate a plan for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country as well as for the repatriation of the Afghan refugees.

While expressing its full readiness to cooperate with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, the Islamic State of Afghanistan reiterates the desire that the international community bring about circumstances under which an early, comprehensive and durable return of peace and stability to war-torn Afghanistan is ensured.

(Signed) A. R. GHAFOORZAI
Foreign Minister
Islamic State of Afghanistan

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/915
S/1997/433
6 June 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC, ENGLISH
AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 10, 11, 12, 19, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 45, 56, 58, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 96, 102, 109, 110 and 151
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

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QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

Letter dated 7 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts of the following final declarations which were adopted by the Sovereign Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit, held in Islamabad on 23 March 1997, to coincide with the golden jubilee celebrations of the independence of Pakistan:

(a) Islamabad Declaration;

(b) Special Declaration on the cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(c) Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) Declaration on the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Pakistan.

I should be grateful if the present letter, together with its enclosures, could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11, 12, 19, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 45, 56, 58, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 96, 102, 109, 110 and 151, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

ISLAMABAD DECLARATION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT

ISLAMABAD, ISLAMC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
14 DHUL QI'DAH 1417H (23 MARCH 1997)

We, the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Government of OIC States, assembled in Islamabad for the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference:

Guided by the noble injunctions of Islam and imbued by the Quranic verse - "Hold firm to the rope of Allah collectively and create no dissensions" and "The believers are naught else than brothers; Therefore make peace between your brethren and fear Allah that happily ye may attain mercy."

Reaffirming our resolve to fulfill our solemn pledges contained in the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration as well as the Declarations adopted by all previous Islamic Summit Conferences;

Determined to strengthening Islamic solidarity and promoting cooperation among the OIC Member States for the collective well-being of all Islamic nations and peoples in conformity with the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Cognizant of the processes of profound transformation in the global political, security, economic and commercial environment as mankind stands on the threshold of the new millennium;

Emphasizing the need for forging a common vision of mankind's peace, progress and prosperity and ushering a new era of cooperation among nations to build a global society, based on shared values and founded on principles of equity, justice, law and respect for principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of states.

Desirous of promoting harmony, tolerance and understanding among all peoples by consciously eschewing exclusivity, domination, religious, racial or cultural prejudice and extremism.

Convinced that over 1.2 billion Muslims, across five continents, endowed by the Almighty Allah with tremendous spiritual, human and material resources, are destined to realize for themselves a glorious destiny;

In pursuance thereof we hereby solemnly declare that we shall:

1 - Broaden and deepen cooperation among OIC Member States in all spheres, augment unity and solidarity amongst us, harness our

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resources both human and material for the collective good of our societies and peoples.

2- **Affirm** that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the principle of "land for peace", which guarantee Israel's total withdrawal from all Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the lines of 4 June, 1967 including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan as well as occupied South Lebanon and Western Bekaa, occupied since 14 March 1978 and call upon Israel to reaffirm its adherence to the commitments, agreements and undertakings given by it during the negotiations and to resume the talks on the Syrian track from the point at which they stopped as well as enable the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable and imprescriptible national rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3- **Reaffirm** that Al-Quds Al--Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and is subject to whatever is applicable to all the other occupied territories, call on the international community to compel Israel to abide by all international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to refrain from all measures, practices and decisions aimed at Judaizing the city, intensifying Jewish settlements therein and expelling its Arab Palestinian inhabitants; and to desist from the desecration of Islamic shrines, including aggression against Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif and its threatened destruction, call for uniting all efforts to ensure the return of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to its legitimate owners as capital of the State of Palestine and so as to guarantee for peace and security in the region.

4- **Uphold** the fundamental human rights of the people of Kashmir and the exercise of the right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and condemn the massive violations of their human rights; and reaffirm that any political process/election under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

5- **Affirm** that a substantive dialogue is essential to resolve the Kashmir dispute which is the basic cause of tension between India and Pakistan and support the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to achieve a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and call upon the government of India to respond positively.

6- **Reaffirm** the need to preserve the national unity, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and Islamic character of Afghanistan and in this respect emphasize the principles of non-intervention and

non-interference and call upon all States to end immediately the supply of arms and ammunition to all Afghan parties.

7- **Reiterate** the need for early political reconciliation in Afghanistan and support the efforts of OIC and United Nations in this regard. **Reaffirm** that it is also imperative that the international community provides adequate assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Afghanistan including for the repatriation of Afghan refugees.

8- **Reaffirm** that it is imperative to preserve the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with the provisions of the Dayton Agreements and call for providing all appropriate assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to secure the full implementation of these agreements.

9- **Affirm** the importance of the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Albania and call for generous economic and humanitarian assistance to Albania.

10- **Strongly** oppose the aggression against Azarbaijan and call for the restitution of its territories under occupation.

11- **Reaffirm** solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in upholding their legitimate rights.

12- **Emphasize** the right of every member state to defend its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

13- **Uphold** the right of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation to self-determination; seek the liberation of all occupied territories and reach equitable and just solutions to all problems and disputes in the framework of respect for international legitimacy.

14- **Renew** our determination to promote and uphold the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-member states on the basis of respect for their human rights and in accordance with the UN Charter.

15- **Decide** to establish between us relations of permanent consultation and coordinate our efforts on the international scene, within the framework of the UN Charter, particularly its provisions relating to collective security of member states.

16- **Uphold** the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

17- **Resolve** to strengthen joint Islamic action in the humanitarian field to alleviate the suffering of refugees and displaced persons resulting from

armed conflicts as well as those resulting from natural and other disasters.

18- **Further** promote the joint efforts in prevention of arms supply to zones of conflict as well as trafficking in illegal drugs.

19- **Agree** to cooperate in all efforts to eradicate the phenomenon of terrorism which constitutes a violation of the teachings of the glorious Islamic religion which enjoins compassion and moderation, *as* reflected in the OIC Code of Conduct to combat international terrorism, without prejudice to the legitimate struggle of peoples against foreign occupation and for realizing their right to self-determination.

20- **Strengthen** cooperation in the economic and commercial fields by encouraging and facilitating greater interaction among the private sector, progressively eliminating all obstacles to the development of intra-Islamic trade including reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, promote greater flow of investments, transfer of technology, undertake joint industrial projects, improve transportation and communication networks among the ports and cities of the Islamic World by land, air and sea, as appropriate, accord priority to the developmental needs of the African continent especially Sub-Saharan countries, endeavour to establish an Islamic common market and promote greater interaction among regional economic groupings in the Islamic World.

21- **Commit** ourselves to advance scientific and technological cooperation by harnessing our human and material resources to create Islamic institutions of higher learning throughout the Islamic world and by sharing expertise through all other means.

22- **Support** intensification of cooperation among member states through the OIC Standing Committees on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), Science and Technology (COMSTECH), and Information and Culture (COMIAC) as well as through OIC and its subsidiary, specialized and affiliated bodies.

23- **Agree** to concert our policies and efforts for preserving and promoting the accomplishments, values and traditions of the Islamic civilization and inculcating in our younger generation high moral and ethical values and a sense of justifiable pride in Islam and Islamic culture.

24- **Stress** the need to accord priority to the development of human resources in the Muslim world with particular emphasis on the case of children, youth and families.

25- **Resolve** to project the true essence of Islam universally especially its humane message of tolerance, justice, understanding, moderation, respect for human rights and dignity of human person and cooperate

with peoples of the other religious faiths to build a better and more peaceful world free from strife, poverty, injustice and exploitation.

26- **Renew** our determination to cooperate with the international community in promoting a world free of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and seeking effective solutions to common problems and contributing to ushering in new era of peace, security, stability and progress for mankind.

II. We hereby entrust the OIC Secretary General with the follow up of the implementation of this Declaration.

Issued at Islamabad
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
23 March 1997
14, Dhul Qidah, 1417

Annex II

BISMILLAH AR RAHMAN AR RAHIM

**SPECIAL DECLARATION
ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
ADOPTED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC SUMMIT
ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
14 DHUL QI'DAH 1417H (23 MARCH 1997)**

We, the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, assembled in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on Sunday 13 Dhul Qi'dah 1417H, corresponding to 23 March 1997, for the Extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit, having reviewed the serious situation prevailing in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine and which constitutes the central cause of the Islamic Ummah; hereby:

1. **Affirm** our support of the Middle East peace process and the implementation of all agreements signed within its framework between the concerned parties as well as all commitments and pledges made in accordance with the basis and terms of the Madrid Conference and the United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the "land for peace" principle which guarantees Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan as well as South Lebanon and the Western Bekaa occupied since 14 March 1978, and call upon Israel to reaffirm its adherence to its commitments given during the negotiations and resume them on the Syrian track from the point at which they stopped, as well as call for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

2. **Confirm** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 subject to whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories. Demand the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996), and General Assembly resolution 223/51 (1997). Call on the United Nations to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately halt its confiscation of Palestinian territory and the construction of new settlements especially in Jabal Aboghoneim in South East Al-Quds, and not to effect any geographic or demographic changes in the City of Al-Quds during the interim phase, and to desist from taking any action or measure which may have any implication on the negotiations on the final status of the City.

3. **Affirm** our continued resolve to strengthen our solidarity with the Palestinian people as well as to support the positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the National Authority in the negotiations aimed at realizing total Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, establishing its authority over all Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and finding just and durable solutions to all issues, foremost of which is the issue of Al-Quds Al- Sharif, the refugees, the settlements, the borders and water in accordance with resolutions of the international legality.

4. **Commend** the continued efforts of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, aimed at promoting the steadfastness of the citizens of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in confrontingt the challenges facing them, and restoring the City to its legitimate owners.

5. **Strongly condemn** Israel's persistence in its settlement expansionist policies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. Consider these policies and measures to be inconsistent with all international treaties, conventions and resolutions, particularly the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and constitute a serious threat to the peace process. Also invite the international community to compel Israel to fully implement all the agreements concluded in the framework of the peace process in accordance to their timetable and to lift the blockade imposed on the City of Al-Quds and to stop implementing all Israeli decisions, measures and practices related to Jewish settlements, land confiscation, destruction of houses, withdrawal of the identity cards of the citizens of Al-Quds, excavation works around the Holy Quds Mosque and the desecration of Islamic and Christian holy shrines.

6. **Urge** Member States to review relations with Israel and make them contingent on the progress achieved in the peace process, and on the extent to which Israel complies with UN resolutions and with the agreements, commitments and obligations reached by the parties concerned by the peace process.

Annex III

Bismillah Ar Rahman Ar Rahim

SPECIAL DECLARATION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
14 DHUL QI'DAH 1417H (23 MARCH 1997)

We the Sovereigns, Heads of States and Governments of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, gathered in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on 14 Dhul Qi'dah 1417H (23 March, 1997).

Deeply concerned over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, especially the suffering of the Kashmiri people and the consequent tensions in the region.

Reaffirming all OIC Summit and Ministerial resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Declare:

1. Our commitment to promote a just and peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the United Nations resolutions;

2. Our support to the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people including their right of self-determination;

3. Our condemnation of the oppression and massive violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people;

4. Our support for the efforts of the government of Pakistan to resolve through a substantive and meaningful dialogue the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which is the basic cause of the tensions between India and Pakistan.

Islamabad: 23 March, 1997
14 Dhul Qi'dah 1417H

Annex IV

Bismillah Ar Rahman Ar Rahim

DECLARATION ON COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY OF PAKISTAN ADOPTED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 18 DHUL QI'DAH 14 17H (23 MARCH 1997)

We the Sovereigns, Heads of State and Government of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, assembled in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 14 Dhul Qi'dah 1417H (23 March 1997) for the Extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit Conference to commemorate the Fiftieth Independence

Saluting the resolute struggle of the people of Pakistan under the sagacious leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah to establish for themselves an Islamic State;

Paying homage to the memory of the countless heroes who accepted martyrdom to pave the way for the creation of this great Islamic country;

Hailing the impressive strides made by Pakistan in developing a strong and prosperous Islamic State committed to the welfare of its people and to the well-being of Muslims all over the world;

Cognizant of the historic contribution made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in defense of all just Islamic causes and its continuing steadfast support to the peoples of Palestine Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus

Recognizing the important role played by Pakistan in the strengthening of Islamic unity, solidarity and the flourishing of Inter-Islamic cooperation in various domains

Rejoicing with the people of Pakistan on the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Independence

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Hereby:

i) **Felicitate** the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Fiftieth Anniversary of their independence and wish them peace and ever-increasing prosperity.

ii) **Affirm** our complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity as well as achieve economic and social development

iii) **Reaffirm** our support for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue in accordance with UN resolutions

ISLAMABAD, 14 DHUL QI'DAH 1417H
23 MARCH 1997

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/916
S/1997/435
5 June 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 4 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 26 May and 3 June 1997.

On 26 May, two Turkish F-16 jet fighter planes violated the Nicosia flight information region and national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. From 1547 to 1611 hours, the planes, flying from a north-westerly direction, entered the flight information region of Nicosia and then flew over the northern part of the Kyrenia area.

On 3 June, five Turkish F-4 military planes, entering from a north-westerly direction between the hours of 1006 and 1443, once again violated the Nicosia flight information region and national airspace of the Republic, flying over the area of Kyrenia and then exited in a north-easterly direction.

Such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the airspace of the Republic are in violation of international air traffic rules and seriously endanger civil aviation flights over Cyprus. At the same time, they heighten tension in Cyprus and are in contravention of the provisions of repeated Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase political tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to protest strongly against the new violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which are in complete disregard of international law,

the Charter of the United Nations and relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that these violations, which heighten tension in Cyprus, take place at a most sensitive phase of the efforts to resume the intercommunal talks under your auspices.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58 of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Ambassador, Permanent Representative